name of God, the pastor said, he bade us to arm name of God, the pastor said, he oade us to arm against them.

The wise spiritual merchant would watch the state of the market. When the merchant took up his paper in the morning he did not first look over the marriages and deaths or editorials, but at the prices current. We should be just as alert in looking at the spiritual markets, and know whether God's cause on the earth was going up or down. No man could afford to be independent of the general state of morals and religion in the community. The cause of God was advancing; all nations were bidding for this Gospel. Other values may have depression. You might buy Michigan Central, perhaps, for 125 and it might drop to 120; you might buy Fittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicage for 56 and it might drop to 83. And you might be ruined. But this Gospel would always advance. Sometimes the governments came on the marts of business and upset

THE GOLD GAMBLERS
and vindicated justice and the right of the people.
The Lord God Almighty was the mightiest of
ananciers, and He would scatter to the four winds
all the plotters of iniquity, and would vindicate
His government and make His children the princes
of eternite.

His government and make His children the princes of eternity.

The wise merchant was careful to get a profit out of everything that passed through his hands—from all sorrows, all perplexities, ail relations. He would take these harrows and furnaces of trouble and they would be a profit to him. Mr. Talmage prayed that whatever trial, bereavement or evexation passed through our souls we would reap irom it a tariff that would make us richer while we lived on earth and through all eternity. The wise spiritual merchant would not take any unnecessary risks. The man who made no preparation for eternity ran ten thousand risks every day of his life. There was no risk for that soul that was in Christ's keeping. All other banks might fail and all other securities prove worthless, but long after all earthly treasures had become worthless Heaven would declare its dividend. Long after THE LAST STOCK EXCHANGE

nad been disbanded its foundation would stand sure. "Oh!" said Mr. Talmage, "If you have made the spiritual investment I congratulate you.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, JERSEY

Sermon by Father Lory, S. J., on the Efficacy of Prayer-He Strikes at the Materialism of Our Day-How the Goods of this World Should Be Used. At St. Peter's church, Jersey City, solemn mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Beaudevin. The sermon was preached by Father Lory, on "The Efficacy of Prayer." He took his text from St. James, "You ask and you receive, not because you ask amiss." The words of our Lord on this point are so forcible that it is impossible to underthem in any other sense than the words themselves plainly imply. Experience teaches us that we ask for many things and receive not. St. James gives us the explanation. Ou prayers are not what they ought to be. The promse of the Lord is infallible, so that the fault lies entirely with ourselves. There are TWO REASONS

why we do not receive what we ask for in prayer. The first is that we ask what we ought not to ask. and the second, our prayers have not that condition which our Lord requires-we do not ask in a proper manner. St. Thomas, the great the-ologian, puts this question in a very few words. He says there are certain things we can ask from God without reserve, such as that His holy name may be glorified, and supernatural grace. There are other things which, though good in tnemselves, may be abused, and therefore they are withheld from us. David says:-"One thing have I asked of the Lord, this will I seek, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life; that I may see the delights of the Lord and

may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life; that I may see the delights of the Lord and visit His temple." We are troubled about many things, and yet there is one thing which should concert us above all—our eternal salvation. This, therefore,

WE SHOULD ASK FIRST OF ALL in our prayers. "Seek first the kingdom of God and His justice." We have to use created things because we come in daily contact with them and the use of these creatures is necessary; nay, by them we can obtain our eternal salvation. But we are only to use them as means to attain salvation. Our Lord says in the most clear terms that if we seek for the kingdom of God all other things will be added unto us. "Be not solictious what you shall eat or what you shall drink nor wherewithal you shall be clothed, for the body is more than the raiment." Our bodies are to be glorified in heaven. Bickness, misfortunes and loss of carthly goods are reckoned evils, but

THERE IS ONLY ONE EVIL.

In the world, and that is sin. We should receive sickness, misfortune and losses with resignation, and we should not ask to be delivered from them, because they are really intended by God for blessings. The first great virtue we should practice if we would obtain from God what we ask for is poverty of spirit. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

It is the detachment of our affections from all created beings. Those who use this world should use it according to St. Paul—as if they used it not; and he gives the reason: "for the figure of this world passeth away." It is a very common saying at the present day, that we must be men of our age; and it is but too true that we share too much the propensities of our age.

THIS IS A MATERIAL AGE,

an age in which matter is worshipped, to the detriment of spirit. The progress of the time is that every man bends all his energies to secure a large fortunc. Every man goes into trade and speculations with the view of becoming a millinonnaire. This is not using the things of this world a

for their own sake, then we are not looking for our salvation.

The music calls for a few words. At the offertory Mr. Vierling, who as a basso has no rival in New Jersey, sang the "O Salutaris" in a manner that would if rendered in any but a sacred edifice bring down the house. The text of this hymn was set by Professor Neuendorf to the melody of the aria of Don Carlos in "Ernani." The latest accession to the choir is Miss Feretti, who made her appearance with Nilsson as the page in "Mignon." Professor Neuendorf, the well-known conductor, who needs no words of praise, is organizing a choir for St. Peter's, which will be the envy of any even in the great metropolis. Next Sunday Vierling will sing that gem of Rossini's, "Pro peccatis," from the "Stabat Mater."

STATEN ISLAND.

Ceremonies at the Opening of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, West New Brighton, S. I.—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. James S. Evans.

The organization and dedication of the Calvary Presbyterian church of Staten Island took place yesterday, at half-past three o'clock P. M., in their newly erected chapel, corner of Bement and Castleton avenues, West New Brighton. The building is a small one, but neatly got up in the modern style of Gothic architecture. The site is elevated and in the centre of some of the handsomest villas of New Brighton.
THE ORDER OF EXERCISES

opened by the singing of the hymn-Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, city of our God.

Then came the reading of the Scriptures, followed by a special prayer for the occasion, after which the Rev. Dr. Evans preached an appropriate sermon to his numerous and apparently intelligent congregation. The reverend doctor chose his text from Timothy 1., 3-15. "The church which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth. The reverend preacher commenced by saying that when God created man He entered into a covenant of life with him on condition of perfect obedience, and this perfect obedience He demanded of him by requesting his conformity to the mandates which He had commanded him to observe. He had given His commandments on Mount Sinal through the instrumentality of His servant Moses. When He sent His divine Son upon earth for the redemption of the world He saw

His divine Son upon earth for the redemption of the world He saw

THE RECESSITY OF A TEACHING CHURCH,
which should be called into existence by the God
man and perpetuated by His apostles. The Church
which has been handed down to us without charge
or warning is the kingdom of grace upon carth,
the blessings and benefits of which we are all
equally destined to share. The Church of God is
designated under various appellations in Scripture, metaphorical and otherwise. In one place it
is termed God's holy vineyard, His garden and His
portion; in another, His inheritance, His family
and His temple. The reverend preacher then went
on to show the government, order and efficiency of
the Church, as well as its spirituality, which, as
revealed in the New Testament, is known to
receive its name from the Presbytery of olden
times, the same which he claimed to be Presbyterian and eminently apostolical.

The Church, as a spiritual body, consists not of
an impenitent, but a regenerated body, the true
manilness of which are the chosen of God. This
the preacher illustrated by quotations in reference
to the high priesthood in the old law, as given in
the lives of Abraham and Melchisedech. He then
read a long series of instructions to the congregation, warning them of the obligations they were
under to sustain the Church and listen to its teachings, after which a statement of the proceedings
of the Freshytery was read by Rev. Dr. John B.
Wells, at the conclusion of which the
ORDINATION OF ELDERS AND DEACONS
was administered by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rockwell. The
services terminated with the recital of a prayer
and the singing of a hymn and the doxology.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

What the Future Legislation of the Body Is To Be.

A CONTEMPLATED NEW CHARTER

Interviews with Mr. Simon Sterne and Mr. Edward Salomon.

Several Features of the Old Charter To Be Retained.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE CALLED.

Now that the smoke of the Presidential hattle has cleared away and the great question of the government of the country for the next four years is settled, speculation is busy in this city as to what measures or legislation the coming winter will bring forth at Albany. The enormous division of spoils that must inevitably shortly take place has stimulated the curiosity of the office-seekers and office-holders, and the prophecies are numerous of the steps this and that political party is likely to take to secure the lion's share of the plunder. There is one party whose forthcoming action is keenly watched by the politicians-the Committee of Seventy-an organization which has exercised a vast influence in shaping the destinies of the city since November 4, 1871. It was started for the purpose of securing an honest government for the city without distinction of party, and was intended to exist only until the elections of 1871 were over. The surprising victory the committee achieved in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring and the remarkable power it developed convinced the members that a longer existence was necessary, and they determined to follow up their first triumph by introducing various reforms in the municipal government which would render corruption in the future impossible. A charter for the city was preand vetoed by the Governor, which, if it had gone into power, would have materially changed the whole aspect of local legislation. Not disheartened by their defeat the committee did not dissolve, although the regular place of meeting in Union square was abandoned some months since. In the last election the committee did good work, and succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Havemeyer, with the assistance of republican INTERVIEW WITH MR. SALOMON.

Various rumors have been affoat for the past four days relative to the organization. It has been stated that the committee was about to dissolve. that it was about to prepare a new charter, and, again, that it was to continue to exist, but would take no active part in securing any further reforms for the city. A HERALD reporter, despatched yesterday to ascertain the truth of these rumors. succeeded in finding Mr. Edward Salomon, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Legislation, and Mr. Simon Sterne, Secretary of the committee proper, Mr. Salomon was first visited at his office on

Simon Sterne, Secretary of the committee proper.

Mr. Salomon was first visited at his office on
Wall street, and, though extremely busy, courteously answered the questions asked him by the
reporter. The following is the conversation that
took place:—

"I have called to ascertain what steps the subcommittee of which you are chairman, Mr. Salomon, are likely to take in framing a new charter."

"Well, I really cannot tell you what steps we will
take. You are aware that the sub-committee of
which I am chairman was entrusted with the task
of framing the charter sent to Albany last Winter.
Since that charter was defeated through the veto
of the Governor we have not met, and I cannot say
when we shall be likely to do so,"

"It is rumored that you have called a meeting."

"The rumor is incorrect. I have not done so,
and at present have no intention of doing so. I
cannot see what necessity there is to call a meeting until the main body has determined what steps

AS AN ORGANIZATION WE SHALL TAKE
in the future, or whether we sare to continue to
exist at all or not. I understand that at an early
day the question of what we thad do will be determined, and until then I cannot say what will be
done in the way of preparing a new charter or
submitting the one of last year to the Legislature.
I have a periect right to call a meeting; but, as I
said before, I will not do so, until I can see how it
will serve."

Mr. Sterne was next called upon, and found in
his office surrounded with papers. On learning
the mission of the reporter he readily consented
to give all the information in his power relative to
the future plans and purposed action of the committee. Aiter some conversation on minor points
the reporter asked whether the rumor that the
committee was about to dissolve was true or not.

Mr. Sterne—There has been some talk of a dissolution, but I think I can safely say we will not
dissolve. A few of the members think that seventy
men should not do all the work for a city of 1,000,000
inhabitants, and a meeting has inhabitants, and a meeting has been called in which the question will be considered; but I can say beforehand that the majority of the members are strongly of opinion that it would be a grave error to dissolve, now that so much has been accomplished. There is one reason that would be sunicient, if there was not another, to continue the work.

sufficient, if there was not another, to continue the work.

REPORTER—What is that?

Mr. STERNE—We have ejected our candidate, W. F. Havemeyer, for Mayor, and under the peculiar circumstances in which he carried the city we feel that it would be well that there should be a body behind him to sustain him in measures he may introduce. Mr. Havemeyer is a strong democrat, although he was mainly elected by republican votes, and it is not at all improbable that difficulties between him and the republican party may at any time arise. In order to

MEET SUCH AN EMERGENCY, at should it any time arise, I think it would of all things be necessary to have the organization, of which he is the head, continue to exercise its functions."

REPORTER—In what way do you anticipate trouble?

Mr. STERNE—Well, in this way:—As I said before,

tions."

REPORTER—In wifat way do you anticipate trouble?

Mr. Sterne—Well, in this way:—As I said before, Mr. Havemeyer is a strong democrat, and, in addition, a man of great firmness and strength of character. There is one matter in which he will take a decided stand; that is, that the rights of local self-government shall be respected. Now, the republican party—and I am now speaking in all kindness—is a centralizing party, and would have the entire government come from a central spot, Washington or Albany, for instance. As a democrat, Mr. Havemeyer would be unalterably opposed to such a transfer. The system of centralization is bad in itself and, bad as it is, it has been made worse in the hands of corrupt men. If it should be introduced at this moment the city would lose millions of dollars which should go into the pockets of the country members. With the power that the republican party now possesses an attempt will possibly be made to introduce changes pointing in that direction. From what I know of Mr. Havemeyer I know he will oppose such action, and hence the necessity of his having an organization at his back to stand by him. I do not say that these dimiculties will arise, but from the appearance of affairs it is very likely that they may come around.

Reportere—Will this question be considered at

may come around.

REPORTER—Will this question be considered at your meeting?

may come around.

REPORTER—Will this question be considered at your meeting?

Mr. Sterne—I don't know. The first question to be determined will be our winding up or going on. After that the other matter may come up. You are aware that the Committee is composed of men of all political parties, but I think they will be almost unanimous in their support of Mr. Havemeyer.

REPORTER—What steps will you take about a new charter, or will a new charter be prepared?

Mr. Sterne—Possibly some action will be taken at the forthcoming meeting. The Herald laughed at our last charter, but I am still of the opinion that it contained some excellent provisions, although it was partly my own work. It would have become law had it not been for the Governor's veto, and if it had it would have, ere this, affected a radical change. I cannot say what effect the arguments of the Governor in returning it may have nad upon the members of the Committee, but I think the majority of them are still of the opinion that the charter was the best one that could be devised, and if a new one is prepared, most of the salient features of the original one will be retained.

REPORTER—What features do you particularly allude to?

Mr. Sterne—Well, take the Police, Fire and Heaith Departments for instance. Our charter provided that all these departments should be united and made one, with the title of "The Department of Public Safety." This department should be in the hands of six commissioners, with the Mayor at their head, and they should have the power of appointing all superintendents and minor officers. This, you will see, would at once introduce a civil service reform, secure a better government for the departments, and save much money that is now needlessly wasted. It seems to be ridiculous that the Fire Department, the Health Department and the Police should be disunited, as they are all three practically one. On all parts of the Continent of Europe the health officers are called preventive police, and what are firemen but police? I think this ref

be enforced, and its reason should commend itself to every thinking person. In the event of a great confagration like that of Boston occurring in this city it would be of invaluable service if the departments were under one head. Con us on would be prevented and a much more effective service rendered. Then there is the question of reducing salaries and the question of a change in the Police Justices, both of which, in my opinion, will be pressed in a new charter—

THE SALARY OF THE MAYOR TO BE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS and of the Aldermen \$2,000 cach. The salary of the Mayor was originally fixed at \$15,000; but it was cut down to \$10,000 by the Legislature when the bill when up to Albany, and the latter figure will probably be adhered to.

REPORTER—Are there any other features that will be likely to be retained?

Mr. STERRE—There is the question of cumulative voting, which will I think come up in another form. That was the main feature of the last charter, and I think the best feature. I do not agree with Governor Hoffman that the principle of cumulative voting is unconstitutional. I examined the authorities in the matter before the Governor did, and I could not be convinced of its unconstitutionality. It is a principle that is sure to come, sooner or later, and it cannot be delayed very long. Minority must be represented and their rights protected. The present system of representation is a gross injustice no matter what way you look at it. For instance, the minority of the shareholders of a bank have as good a right to representation as the majority, but yet they are deprived of it. The same can be said of cities and States. In the event of a close election occurring, in which the number of votes cast would be only a few hundred, it seems to me a great hardship that the defeated party should have no representation. Of all things minority representation would be the thing for New York.

It would kill the City Roughs, who are always willing to sell their votes and services to the best bidder. There would be no ne-

thing for New York.

IT WOULD KILL THE CITY BOUGHS,
who are always willing to sell their votes and services to the best bidder. There would be no necessity for employing them if the minority would get a show, and I think in the new charter cumulative voting will be introduced for this very reason. I cannot see what effect the arguments of the Governor may have had on the minds of some of the members, but in my own they had none whatever. I am convinced that the principle is entirely constitutional and that it will eventually become law.

Reforees—Then you think we will have a charter?

REFORTER—Then you think we will have a charter?
Mr. STERNE—I do, but more can be told in a few days, when the Committee has determined what it shall do; but I know that future legislation for the city is being sincerely considered.
Thanking Mr. Sterne for his courteous treatment the reporter withdrew, satisfied that the Committee of Seventy has not concluded its labors and that a new charter will be prepared.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

C. C. COPPIN. "Carleton." has just completed a picturesque story of the Boston fire, which will be published in a few days by Shepard & Gill. The work will be issued in a low-priced popular form.

A CORRESPONDENT OF The Athenoum writes :- "At last the question of Mr. Stanley's nationality is to be settled. The 'Story of His Life and Early Adventures' is promised at once. It will give views of his birthplace and school, with portraits of his mother and grandfather. It is understood that Mr. Stanley's friends and relatives have contributed much of the material.

THE WORK ON BILLIARDS, by Joseph Bennett, edited by "Cavendish," on which the author and editor have been at work for three years, will appear the present Winter. "Cavendish" has in preparation a work on piquet.

DR. CARUTHERS, of Inverness, is preparing a thoroughly revised edition of the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," which he wrote in conjunction with the late Dr. Robert Chambers. "THE AMAZONS," by Mr. Joaquin Miller, which

lately appeared in a magazine, will be followed by another poem, entitled "Crispus" The openin lines are in memory of John Keats. THE LONDON Public Opinion reviews Mr. Edward Eggleston's "End of the Woold," which it says ex-

hibits descriptive power of no ordinary character. It also notes the fact that Messrs. Routledge & Co. have been eccentric enough to pay the American author a copright on this book.

scientific writers, under the editorship of Karl Bruhns, is admirably done, and is in itself a

THE London Bookseller calls attention to the falling off in the accuracy with which the Times used to be printed in the days when, as the tradition ran, "there was a well-paid official in Printing House square who forfeited a guinea for every typographical error detected after the publica-"Not a day now passes," says the Bookseller, "without errors in every page of the Times. Nor are these mere clerical errors. They are blunders implying not carelessness, but ignorance; not rapidity, but stupidity." It cites such instances as these:-"Infallible and impeachable are not synonymous," where impeccable is evidently used by the writer (Sir George Bowyer); "Honnonian school of geology" for Buttonian. "For years the name of the American Secretary of State was constantly printed as Fisk. The same paper has sadly muddled the name of the new German Envoy at Constantinople, and even the erratum had to be corrected." Robert Chambers' life, William, the biographer, is put to death, and has to protest that not he but his brother succumbed to overwork in preparing the 'Book of Days,'"

WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S WILL

The Deceased Statesman's Name Signed for the Last Time.

The following is a copy of the last will and testa-

ment of the late William H. Seward, made from the original. The will is in the handwriting of the testator. He signed, folded and placed it in an envelope, and wrote his name on the envelope, and never signed his name after that. The witness, W. L. Freeman, is or was a barber in Washington, and a colored man.

The will reads as follows:-

In the hame of God, Amen.
I, William H. Seward, of Auburn, do make, ordain, publish and declare this my last will and testament; hereby revoking all former wills by me

First—I devise, grant and bequeath in fee simple

made.

First—I devise, grant and bequeath in fee simple in equal shares to my three sons, Augustus, Frederick and William, the house and real estate in Auburn in which I dwell.

Second—I give, grant, devise and bequeath in fee simple absolute all my remaining estate, real and personal, in equal shares to my said three sons and my adopted daughter, Olive F. Risley, daughter of my old friend, Harrison A. Risley.

Third—I appoint my son, William H. Seward, and my adopted daughter, the said Olive, executor and executrix.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said testator, William H. Seward, as and for his siast will and testament, in the presence of us and of each of us, who, at his request and in the presence of him and of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses at Pekin, in China, this 5th day of November, 1870.

JOHN RODGERS,

Rear Admiral United States Navy, 1,421 K street, Washington, D. C.

W. K. WHELLER,

Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, Delhi, N. Y.

2,015 H street, Washington, D. C.

A true copy.

A true copy.

Surrogate's Court, Cayuga County, ss.—I do hereby certily that I have compared the foregoing copy
of the last will and testament of William H. Seward,
late of Auburn, N. Y., deceased, and of the endorsements thereupon, with the original record
now remaining in this office, and the same are correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of
said original. A true copy.

aid original.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John T. M. Davie, Surrogate of our said county, at Auburn, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1872.

I. T. M. DAVIE, Surrogate.

PERU.

PEACE BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILE

Financial Reforms and Important Revenue Regulations.

AN EFFORT TO INDUCE IMMIGRATION.

The Chinese in the Ropublic-A Combined Effort to Obtain European Labor-What an Immigrant May Hope For-Telegraphic Communication with the United States.

The smart shock of earthquake experienced here on the morning of the 17th instant, causing greater alarm among the people than any similar visitation since that of August 1868, but fortunately entailing no disasters to life and property in Lima or Callao, has apparently had an admirable effect upon the somewnat sluggish movements of the Peruvian legislators, and in the two days following the convulsion more was ac-complished in the Houses of the National Legislature than had been effected for some weeks previously. The amount of electricity in the air evidently incited the law-givers to stim-ulated exertions. If we receive no bad news from the South regarding this earthquake, it will have proved to be a benefit rather than a calamity. Congress turned its attention to the financial reforms and plans presented by the President of the Republic, of which a full explanation was given in my despatch of the 28th ultimo. In order to establish the wished-for equilibrium be-tween the revenue of the nation and its expendi-

on imported goods was one of the principal ideas of Mr. Pardo. Congress, too, appears to have fully comprehended the wisdom and feasibility of the scheme, and the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill which requires the sanction of the Senate and of the Executive before it becomes a law, fixing the duties on imported flour at one sol the fanega, about six English bushels; on imported wheat two solos the hundred pounds and ten per cent ad valorem on coal, allowing rice to be introduced free of duty. At the first glance this action would seem ill-advised, since, from the immense fertility of Peru, it would naturally be argued that sufficient grain could be produced within her own boundaries for her necessities, and the tax would prove to be of no benefit to the country's revenues. But the fact is quite the reverse. The wheat and corn consumed in Peru is brought almost entirely from Chile, the valley of Janja, about one hundred miles in the interior of Peru, the graingrowing section of the Republic only affording sufficient wheat at present for the requirements of a limited neighborhood. Once, however, the line of railway now being constructed from Callao to the Oroxa Pass is completed, the Janja country will be thrown open, easy transportation can be procured and by this means the grain from that department can be placed in Lima at prices ruling under those of the Chilian article. With regard to coal, the Congressional wiseacres are of opinion that by placing such a heavy

DETY UPON THE BLACK DIAMONDS additional incentive will be given towards a further and successful exploration of the Peruvian coal fields, from which it is thought a sufficient supply soon may be obtained. Throughout the northern departments an excellent quality of petroleum is found, from which kerosene is manufactured to such an extent as to enter into serious competition for the Lima supply with that brought from the United States. Where this petroleum ties, and the tax would prove to be of no benefit to

author a copright on this book.

Mr. Carlyle is making some additions to his "Life of Schiller," the publication of which in the "People's Edition" of his collected works is accordingly postponed till after the third volume of his "Life of Frederick the Great" has appeared.

A New PUBLICATION, to be called the Workingman's Magazine, will be published in London next year, and will be devoted expressly to the interests of the working classes.

Mr. James Grant's new work, in one large volume, entitled "The Metropolitan Weekly and Provincial Fress," forming the third and concluding volume of his "History of the Newspaper Press," will be published immediately. Out of the 500 pages to which the volume extends the greater part is devoted to the British country press.

M. Reville, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, has an article on Rabelais, in which he declares pure inventions those oft-repeated stories about the great satirist having died with a bon mot in his mouth—"Drop the curtain, the farce is played out"—and that other myth about his calling for a domino on his deathbed, in order to perpetuate a sacrilegious pun about dying in Domino.

The New three volume "Life of Humboldt," just published in Germany, by nine distinguished scientific writers, under the editorship of Karl Bruhns, is admirably done, and is in itself a bon required to such an extent as to enter into serious competition for the Lima supply with that brought from the Eunited States. Where this petroleum is commented that the working date with a was not found advisable to extend the action of the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the limatics of the action of the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lower classes, and of the Chimas appears on the lowe

the period mentioned by the Consul several of the "expeditions," as they are technically called, have been peculiarly unfortunate. The Peruvian Mission to China and Japan will leave Caliao about the 15th of November, the repairs to the iron-clad frigate independencia requiring that time for completion. The object of this mission has hitherto been explained, and the humane desires of the government of Peru towards ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate Chinese, together with the laudable intention of securing a superior class of free laborers from the same source as formerly, are worthy of praise. The growing necessities of the country, the large amount of disposable land and capital and the painful deficiency of labor all operate strongly in favor of the material success of the scheme. Guaranteeing kind and proper treatment to the immigrants; stipulating that on the expiration of their country, should they so desire, and offering a hundred-folibetter pay than is procurable in over-crowded China, Mr. Pardo is confident that the mission will prove of inestimable service to the cause of agriculture in Peru.

The news that the telegraph had connected Januaica with Aspinwall, and placed us within five days' hall from the United States and Europe, was received with general congratulation and rejocing. Commercial circles are enthusiastic in their expectations, and the government is reported to be favorably disposed towards subsidizing the submariae line which it is proposed to lay between Payta and Panama. With Payta we have had telegraphic communication for two years. Mr. Study Leigh, who has for a long time been identified with the proposed undertaking, is now in Chile, but on his approaching arrival here it is hoped that he will find it possible to conclude an advantageous arrangement with the government. We could then "wire" direct to Europe and the United States. The little unpleasantness between Chile and Bolivia, to which I called the attention of the readers of the HERALD a few weeks since, appears to b

worked, suffering from an ocular infliction, retired to the watering place of Chonillos, and consequently the movement in the higher circles of the government was brought almost to a standstill. In one of my former letters I alluded to a reform which was effected by Pardo, in the different offices of his Ministers. He selected a number of the most distinguished men of the country, for the especial purpose of conferring with and advising the Ministers of State on all important questions. These Consulting Committees, as they are termed, were chosen from the ranks of all parties, and the benefit resulting from their joint action with the Cabinet is apparent. A recent case will illustrate the point. The Minister of the Interior, in common with his reflecting countrymen, entertains the conviction that the great requisite of Peru at this turning point of her fortunes is

A STRONG STREAM OF IMMIGRATION,

since only by this means can the enormous re

sources of the Republic be properly utilized. The Minister, of course, looked towards Europe for this desired end, and, after hearing the President's opinion on the subject, proceeded to appoint his consulting committee. The very outset proved the wisdom of the Minister. He sought for practical and intelligent assistants, and he discovered them among the foreign mercantile community of Lima. The chiefs of the principal business houses of the capital gladly answered the official invitation, and the first meeting of the Immigration Consulting Committee was held a few nights since at the palace. Various plans were proposed by the Minister for the consideration of the Council; but it was finally decided to appoint especial Commissioners of Immigration in Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, these agents to be un der the direct supervision of the government and to receive orders from the representatives of Peru in those countries. The most important topic, however, was naturally the inducements to be offered to the immigrant and the guarantees to be given him respecting his property and life. Upon this the Minister spoke at length. He asserted that the government was willing to contribute largely towards the expense of transportation on the arrival of the passenger on Peruvian soil. He would be allowed to choose a certain portion of land from those held by the government on the public domain. Articles necessary for existence and agricultural implements would be furnished on such terms as would render payment a matter of no difficulty; and that, as to other protection, he could only receive that which is given by the Executive and Legislative branches of the administration to all. These explanations were deemed satisfactory and the committee adjourned to await further action. The first step has been taken, and the press and people regard the question with the liveliest interest. There are some points which merit especial attention. One of the greatest incentives to European emigrants arriving in the United States is the acquirement of citizenship and the privilege of laving a voice in the matters of the adopted country. In Peru The System of NATURALIZATION is far more simple and rapid than in the United States. To become a Peruvian citizen it is alone necessary to signify such a desire to the municipal authorities; and, on proof of good conduct being presented, the paper conferring the title is signed and delivered. So far as this goes no difficulty would be encountered. The stumbling block is religion. Here the State and Church are so closely mited that no was held a few nights since at the palace. Various plans were proposed by the Minister for the con-

party, the law remains unchanged. Hence it is that this obstacle might prove a serious one. On the other hand the natural advantages of the country must be taken into consideration. The favorable concessions to be made by the government and the liberal assistance it promises to afford to the immigrants are also matters of great moment to the interested parties. The wonderful fertility of the soil, the enormous districts from which the spot for residence might be choson, towards which now the locomotive and telegraph are marching with giant strides; the wealth of the mineral sections, always an attractive bait to those who leave their homes for new and more promising localities; the healthful temperature of the Republic generally; the immense demand for labor and the wretched inadequacy of the supply; the benevolent character of the people towards industrious foreigners—all these points militate directly in favor of a scheme which, if successfully carried out, will prove of more real service to Peru than have the millions of money derived from her treasures of birdlime. The President—an earnest, practical man—isthoroughly alive to the necessities of his country, and to no project dees he bestow more careful attention than to this, which is now

THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC of the day. Peru requires 1,000,000 of hardworking and intelligent immigrants, and one of the conditions almost essential to ultimate benefit is that these immigrants should be accompanied by their families. Experience has clearly proved that the single man arriving here is far more liable to sickness and failure than the married couple. The confidence placed by the public generally in the latter class is almost a guarantee itself of success. The numerous Chinese who have reached Perq—for the most part industrious and sometimes intelligent—are never imported with women. Your correspondent has seen more than fifty thousand Coolles in this Republic, and as yet has had the pleasure of gazing upon but one daughter of the cleastial empire. Consequently

affecting the future of Peru.

SORROWFUL SCENE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

An Old and Well-Known Guide and Hunter Drowned in Sight of His Son.

An Old and Well-Known Guide and Hunter Drowned in Sight of His Son.

[From the Boonville Herald we gather the particulars of the drowning of C. Sanford Sperry, proprietor of the Forge House, an excellent guide, a skilled hunter and a man generally known to tourists through the North Woods.

Sperry, Jack Sheppard, Samuel Dunakin and Daniel Scars were engaged in running deer. Mr. Sperry, with his son, aged ten years, were watching Lime Kiln Lake, John Brown's tract, while the rest of the party watched the Fulton chain of lakes. This was on Saturday last. Mr. Sperry had been quite successful, having shot one deer, recovered it, hung it to a tree and dressed it. A second one was shot, and Sperry put out in a boat aiter it, leaving his coat and gun in charge of his son Wille. He secured the second deer, thei to the boat and was towing it to shore, when Willie called. "The dogs are coming?" Sperry stood up in the boat to determine from which direction the third deer would be likely to take the water. The lake was very rough, and the action of the waves, combined with the weight of the deer, which was thrown back and forth by the water, made the boat very unsteady, and experienced as he was, Mr. Sperry failed to preserve his balance and fell into the lake. As he fell Sperry caught the side of the boat and upset it. A strong west wind was blowing, which drifted the boat parallel with the north shore, at which was the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing. The boat upset about one-fourth of a mile from the landing the parallel with the more of the labor necessary was too great even for his strength. Several times the water carried away h

must go." A few rods north of the landing he lost his hold on the boat and was drowned.

Willie waited a few minutes to see if his father would rise, and then turned his face toward home, sixteen miles away. Few boys of his age have ever been so tried. Alone in the woods, the ground covered with snow, wet to the skin, and with a heart bursting with grief, he lost neither spirit nor self-possession.

east count be expected at the moment when she is entering upon the new career of peace. The President is engaged in some educational projects, of which a report will be given when they are accomplished facts. Colonel Church, at the last advices, was at La Paz, conferring with the government.

Immigration the Absorbing Question of the Day—Wise Measures by the Government—Naturalization and Religion—What the Immigrant May Expect.

Lima, Oct. 27, 1872.

Public affairs with us since the date of my last despatch, the 21st inst., have not been particularly interesting. The President, fatigued and over-

CUBA. Proclamation by Captain General Ceballog

Against Insurgent Incendiaries-The Claims of Americans for Spanish Outrages Refused by the Authorities-Details of the Latest Fight Between Spanish Troops and Insurgenta

HAVANA, NOV. 9, 1872. Now that the cane in the fields is fast ripening and presents a splendid prospect for a large crop, and grinding on several plantations has already commenced, His Excellency the Captain General fears that the insurgents or their sympathizers may again resort to their former practices of burning and laying waste all such plantations as are within their reach, and has published a decree in reference thereto, of which the following is a trans

reference thereto, of which the following is a translation:—

Don Francisco Ceratlos v Vergas, Acting Governor, Captain General of the Island of Caba and General-in: Chief of the Army of Operations, &c.:—

The persistent enemies of Spain, renegade children of a loyal and noble nation, impelled by the most bastardly passions, seem to run through all the degrees of crime which treason and anger give birth to and descend even to the most abominable. Fowerless to fight bravely in the open field, they dropped the musket which three held with trembling hand for the assassin's knile, but also incapable of encountering the perils which threaten him who resorts to such an ignoble weapon, and ruled ever by treason and frenzy, it is not too much to ex, ect, perhaps, that they may again exchange the dasger for the trendland of the such an ignoble weapon, and ruled ever by treason and frenzy, it is not too much to ex, ect, perhaps, that they may again exchange the dasger for the trendland of the rule of families, fire and waste do not affect his hardened heart; fear alone and only severe and prompt punishment can restrain him, and it is my duty and my will to impose that punishment in accordance with the law and in detence of society thus threatened, estades for commit its last offence, the rebellion, inasket or armed, shall be impotent.

Therefore, in use of the powers granted me by the thirdarticle of the decree of this Captaincy General of the loth of January, 1571, which reserves to my authority the cognizance of common crimes, which by their dispositions and circumstance. May notably affect public order or transgress the notional integrity, and also in use of those powers granted me by military laws as Captain General of the province and General-in-Chief of its army of operation.

I do decree and order that the military jurisdiction shall take cognizance of war, and with all the rapidity and urgency that forms of justice shall permit. And for strict observance and compliance therewith this decree is ordered to be publi

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1872.

observance and compliance therewith this decree is ordered to be published and circulated in the accustomed manner.

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1872.

Your correspondent has been creditably informed that the superior government of this island has refused, in all instances, to consider the claims for damagres of Cuban-American citizens brought before the American Claims Commission at Washington; and further, that the claims of Foster and Johnson, the companions of the unfortunate German. Isaac Grünwald, who were wounded and mattreated at the same time Grünwald was killed, are not to be considered, as the ringleader of the assailants was summarily tried and punished for the crime. The claims of Messrs. Danford Knowlton, Moses Taylor, Henry Story and others will, however, receive due attention, it is said.

HIE INSURRECTION

in its present situation offers no important changes. In a telegram dated the 4th the commander-in-chief of the army in the Central and Eastern Departments reports that the joint bands of Maceos, Ortiz and Silverio del Prado entered on the Inight of the 2d inst, among the soattered shanties of the valley of Guantanamo-called Caimbo—and sacked three small stores, retiring atterwards without doing any further damage. Colonel Dondereus, chief of the Zone, hearing of this, prepared an ambush at midnight in the Toro woods at a point which the insurgents had to pass. On the morning of the following day he encountered them at a place called Tarallon de los Platanos, on the road leading to Matilde, and attacked them, first guarding all the roads offering a retreat. The insurgents, attacked in this manner and realizing the difficulties of a retreat, kept up a desperate resistance for seven hours, protected by their impregnable position and the almost impenetable woods; but at last dispersed, traversing in small groups through the woods, some in the direction of a footpath leading to Anita and others in various directions. They left behind them nine dead and all the booty they had taken at Caimbo, as also the hors

while the disease continues to class try.

The operatic company engaged at Tacon continue their representations, but without exciting any great enthusiasm thus far among the Havanese diteitanti. The artists who have thus far appeared are rated quite ordinary, with very few exceptions, such as the tenor Palermi and the basso Rossignit. Tamberlik and Mme. Testa have not yet appeared.

OBITUARY.

Alexander C. Duff-Gordon.

Sir Alexander Cornewall Duff-Gordon, a gentle man well known in European society, has just died in England. He was a Commissioner of Inland Revenue of Great Britain. Sir Alexander was the eldest son of the late Sir William Duff-Gordon, a cadet of the House of Aberdeen. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir George Cornewall, M. P. He was born in the year 1811, and succeeded to his father's title in 1823. He was for many years a clerk in the Treasury, and acted as private secre cierk in the Treasury, and acted as private secretary to at least one Chancellor of the Exchequer.
He became a senior cierk in the Treasury in 1854,
and a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1856; he
was also Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Privy
Chamber to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Lady
Duff-Gordon will be remembered under her maiden
name of Miss Lucy Austin, as the author of several
clever and entertaining works, including "The
French in Algiers," and as the translator of
Moltke's "Russian Campaign on the Danube," and
of Ranke's "Ferdinand and Maximilian." The title
passes to the late baronet's only son, Maurice, who
was born in the year 1849.

Lord Kinloch.

Lord Kinloch, one of the Judges in the First division of the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, Scotland, has just died in North Britain. His Lordship had been in infirm health for some time, and went to stay at Hartrigge, near Jedburg, where his death took place somewhat suddenly. He was called to the bar in 1824 and raised to the Bench in 1858.

Richard de la Saussaye.

General Richard de la Saussaye, of the Spanish Army, expired recently in France and was buried a few days since at Montmartre. He was a very distinguished commander, and greatly respected as an accomplished and chivalrous gentleman. The General had just lately returned to France from a General had just lately returned to France from a visit to Ireland (his native country), and sunk after after a few days' iliness. None of his family nor riends were in Paris, and his body was followed to the place of interment by the gentlemen of t.e spanish Embassy. M. Olozaga, the Ambassador, delivered a touching discourse over the grave. General de la Saussaye was brother of the late Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Matthew H. Sausse, Q. C., who was well known once and highly respected on the Leinster Circuit, in Ireland.

. Edward O'Farrell.

Edward O'Farrell, an eminent member of the Irish press, has been carried from life by a sudden attack of illness. Mr. O'Farrell was the founder and proprietor of the Sligo Champion newspaper, and his articles are still quoted as models of refined and his articles are still quoted as models of renned style and clear argument. For forty-five years he was connected with the press, and during all that time enjoyed intercourse with the leaders of Irish political opinion. He knew every one of any public note in the United Kingdom, and was esteemed and respected by every one to whom he himself was known. Notwithstanding the great variety of his writings he never published a sentence which in aftertime, as he said, he wished had been unwritten.

Charles Lever's Will. With one codicil, the will of the late Charles Lever (Harry Lorrequer), who died at Trieste on the 1st of June, has been proved at the principal registry, London, by Mr. John George Adair and Mr. Philip Rose, the executors. The personal property is sworn under four thousand property is sworn under four thousand pounds. The will is dated July 1, 1865, and the codicil May 14, 1870. The testator writes that his youngest daughter, Sidney, is amply provided for by her marriage settlement, and that his daughter Kate, the wife of Mr. Bowes Watson, will ultimately, under the provisions of the settlement executed on her marriage, come into the possersion of an adequate income, and he, therefore, gives the whole of his property, including his policies in the Globe and Guartian Insurance offices, to his executors upon trust, in the first place to pay his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, then to set apart £1,000, and to pay the interest to his daughter Kate until she shall, under her marriage settlement, come into the inunder her marriage settlement, come into the in come of the property therein settled upon her after which event the £1,000 is to fall into his arter which event the 21,000 is to half into his residuary estate. The annual income of his residuary estate is directed by testator to be poid to his unmarried daughter, Julia, for her life, and at her decease the capital is to go to such persons and it such a manner as she shall by her last will and testament direct.